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AGRICULTURE

No. 205



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17 May 1982

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES FARM PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT

HK260759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strive To Improve the Conditions for Farm Production"]

[Text] Having become rich economically, the peasants in Huaiyuan County of Anhui Province and Xinyi County of Jiangsu Province have begun to actively invest labor and capital in improving the conditions for production, so as to push ahead with the continuous development of agriculture. This is really a foresighted and sagacious step which should be popularized.

In the last few years, as the responsibility system of linking remuneration to production has been implemented in rural areas, production has developed rapidly and the savings of quite a few peasants have increased. How should one rationally employ the grain and money that has been saved. This problem calls for careful study. The vast number of peasants have learned from their own experience that because of the party's correct policy and the people's great initiative, agricultural production has been increased in the last few years. They know that this is the most important factor for developing production. They also know that promoting production cannot go without certain material and technical conditions, such as the improvement of material conditions, the enhancement of scientific and technological levels of water conservancy, manure production, fine variety breeding, plant protection, farm machinery production, storage and transportation, and so on. If these conditions are lacking, agricultural production will not be able to move forward steadily and continue to develop. In some places which frequently suffer from natural disasters, the farmland's ability to resist disaster is weak, and continuous improvement of the conditions for production is particularly important for the steady development of agricultural production.

In order to improve the conditions for agricultural production, the state will provide some material and capital assistance. However, in the period of economic readjustment, there will not be a large amount of state aid. Thus, funds and materials must be allocated to key projects and must not be used in a scattered fashion. Therefore, in order to improve the conditions for agricultural production, production brigades and teams in various places still have to depend on themselves in raising funds. At present, this calls

for the correct handling of the relationships between accumulation and consumption and between the enhancement of living standards and the development of production and construction. In the past, peasants in some places were living in poverty for a long time, and now they are becoming rich. So, they renovate their houses, buy more daily necessities, try to eat better and dress better, and improve their lives materially and culturally. This is quite reasonable. However, when improving livelihood, we must have our eyes on the future, and keep long-term construction in mind, so as to ensure that agriculture can develop steadily. "Feed the people first and then promote construction." If we do not allocate some funds to developing production and construction but use up all the funds on food and consumption, there will be stagnancy in production, and the cause of continuously developing agriculture will be hopeless. Only by persistently giving play to the fine tradition of being self-reliant and working hard, accumulating more funds, and continuously expanding reproduction, can we create more social wealth and thus further improve the masses' livelihood. Our peasants understand this. What the peasants in Xinyi County said is quite right: "Although our income has been increased, we must not be concerned solely with eating and drinking. On the contrary, we have to save money for the future!" The peasants of all brigades and teams in rural areas must have such an understanding too, and they should follow the example of the peasants in these two countries.

The experiences of Huaiyuan and Xinyi counties show that the latent power in agricultural development is great. There are plenty of things to be promoted in rural areas. The leading cadres at different levels must try to skillfully guide and organize the masses, assist communes and brigades in working out long-term plans, and help peasants properly run all aspects of their business activity. On the other hand, they should provide peasants with the necessary assistance so as to mobilize the latter's initiative in investing labor and capital in developing production. The peasants' interests must be protected, the decisionmaking power of production teams must be respected, arbitrary and impracticable directions must be avoided, and the practices of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources must be eliminated.

As various forms of the production responsibility system are being gradually amplified and the conditions for production are continuously improved, we can be sure that agricultural production will further develop this year.

CSO: 4007/396

EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW SYSTEM FOR FORESTRY APPARENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Lin Guan [2651 6306]: "Localities Throughout the Nation Have Realized Results in Implementing the Three Establishments System"]

[Text] Up to the end of last year, the work of "three establishments" --establishing and stabilizing rights of mountain forests, zoning private mountains, and establishing the production responsibility system in forestry--has been widely launched in 27 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions (Shanghai and Xizang are preparing to launch the work). The number of counties (cities) that have launched "three establishments" work in forestry has reached 1,695, which is 75 percent of the total number of counties (cities) throughout the nation. Among them, 1,053 counties (cities) have implemented it on an overall basis.

Hunan, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Liaoning, and Hebei, which have progressed relatively fast in the work of "three establishments" in forestry, have completed over 30 percent of the tasks. Sichuan Province has completed nearly 50 percent. According to incomplete statistics from Hebei, Liaoning, Fujian, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, and Gansu, 47.92 million mu of private mountain land have already been zoned to commune members. Many localities have established or made sound various forms of the production responsibility system in forestry. More than 40 percent of the number of units in the provinces or city of Gansu, Beijing, Sichuan, Hebei, and Jiangxi have established the responsibility system. According to preliminary statistics from Hunan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Guangxi, and Guizhou, nearly 120,000 various disputes over mountain forest rights have been handled through the work of the "three establishments."

The "three establishments" in forestry have greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the people and masses in forestation, in cultivating forests, and in protecting forests. At present, the number of trees planted on land in Sichuan Province has reached more than 1.2 billion. Over 70 percent of these trees were planted by commune member individuals. The number of forestfires in the mountain forests of Guizhou Province has been greatly reduced. For example, the area of mountains burned in the Libo County has decreased by about 90 percent from the past.

9296

CSO: 4007/222

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES USING FARMLAND TO BUILD HOUSES

HK261232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Properly Manage the Use of Land in Villages and Townships To Build Houses"]

[Text] Recently, the State Council promulgated the "regulations on management of the use land in the villages and townships to build houses," which reaffirms the party and government's basic policies on land in rural areas and lays down explicit and rational provisions on several questions about the use of land in rural villages and townships to build houses. In a circular, the State Council has demanded that all localities should implement these "regulations" in light of their specific conditions as quickly as possible and should resolutely curb the tendency of abusing farmland in building houses. This is an important item of work in rural areas at present that must not be neglected.

In the past few years, marked changes have taken place in the rural economy. Peasants and collectives of brigades and communes have built many new houses in order to improve living conditions. This is a good thing. However, in many places, this kind of activity, which directly affects the interests of millions of peasants, has not been put on the agenda of leadership work. In addition, there is no unified planning or sound management system in this respect and some cadres are involved in unhealthy trends. Consequently, the phenomenon of abusing farmland in building houses is quite serious. If we do not resolutely and earnestly solve this problem at once, it will do great harm to the four modernizations and to the future generations.

It has been the consistent policy of the party and the government to forbid seizing at will collective farmland of the socialist public ownership. Both the "revised draft resolution and work regulations of the people's communes" adopted at the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th CCP Central Committee in 1962 and the two documents on agriculture formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Committee stipulate the following: It is forbidden to rent or sell the land of the production teams, including plots and hills for commune members' private use and plots for building houses and so on; without the approval of government organs at county level, no unit or individual should

seize and use land owned by the production teams; areas for commune members to build new houses should be planned by production teams in a unified way and if possible, farmland should not be used. In April last year, in view of the serious situation of destroying farmland to build houses in some localities, the State Council again issued "an emergency circular on putting a stop to using farmland in rural areas to build houses." Why is it that some localities have not yet paid due attention to this problem even after the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have issued repeated injunctions in this respect? One of the important reasons is that leading organs and responsible comrades concerned do not understand very clearly the importance of good management of land. Therefore, they do not do their best to curb this very serious phenomenon of seizing land for building houses at random. Some even close their eyes to this phenomenon. There are also some cadres who take the lead in seizing farmland to building houses, thus creating a very bad impression.

Of course, we should admit that there was no sound and unified system to manage the use of land in villages and townships to build houses. Some difficulties in practical work were also caused by the standard sizes of land for building houses and procedures for obtaining approval, which were not clearly defined. At present, the State Council has promulgated the "regulations" and these difficulties have been removed. Various localities should seize the occasion to seriously work out plans for implementation in accordance with the requirements of the State Council's circular. They should formulate provisions specifying restrictions on using land in villages and townships to build houses, standard sizes for building houses, limitations on authority in giving approval and procedures for giving approval, so that the people will have something to go by and the work will be managed by someone. Moreover, we should make brief plans first and then detailed plans for villages and townships as quickly as possible in order to ensure early implementation of the "regulations" at the basic levels.

The question of using land in villages and townships to build houses is closely related to the interests of the peasants. We should pay attention to carrying out political and ideological work among basic-level cadres and commune members and explain and publicize the spirit of the "regulations" to the masses so that the masses will conscientiously observe them and supervise each other. In this way, the implementation of the "regulations" will be ensured. We should patiently and meticulously persuade and educate the masses and encourage them to take the interests of the whole into account and correctly handle the relationships between the state, collectives and individuals. We should defend the solemnity of the state law and strictly act in accordance with the law. The "regulations" clearly stipulate that anyone who illegally seizes land to build houses shall be punished by returning the land within a specific time, pay a fine or pay indemnities. If the offenders are commune or brigade cadres, or state functionaries, administrative punishment should also be dealt out to them. The State Council's "circular" stresses: Incidences of seizing farmland to build houses that

occurred before the promulgation of the "regulations" should also be sternly punished in accordance with the "regulations." We should also investigate and affix administrative, economic and even criminal responsibilities to some cadres who take advantage of their positions and power and engage in malpractices for selfish ends. We should never yield to or tolerate such doings. So long as we resolutely act in accordance with the "regulations," we can certainly change certain disorderly situations in using rural land and gradually systematize the management of land.

CSO: 4007/396

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FERTILIZER--Fuzhou, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The international workshop and training course on nitrogenous fertilizer opened today in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province. The 4-day workshop and 19-day course are sponsored jointly by the Fujian Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). At the workshop, experts and scholars from 15 countries will exchange their experience in raising the utilization of chemical fertilizer. Chinese experts will brief their foreign colleagues on the techniques of rational use of organic and chemical fertilizer. Chinese and foreign experts will read papers, have discussions and visit Fuzhou and other places. Addressing the opening ceremony were Zhang Gexin, vice-governor of Fujian Province, He Kang, vice-minister of the State Agricultural Commission, Dr P.J. Stangel, deputy managing director of IFDC, and Dr D.J. Greenland, deputy director general of the IRRI. [Text] [OW261516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 26 Apr 82]

CSO: 4020/123

ANHUI

BRIEFS

PIG, EGG PURCHASE--Hefei, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--By the end of March, 1,169 million head of pigs and 25.51 million jin of eggs were purchased in Anhui Province, an increase of 172,600 pigs and 5.68 million jin of eggs compared with the same period of 1981. [OW220543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/396

BEIJING

MEASURES FOR CONSERVING WATER CANNOT BE SLACKENED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Wang Yonghua [3679 3057 5478]: "The Amount of Water Stored in the City's Two Reservoirs Has Lessened and the Underground Water Level Continues To Drop; Conserving Water To Fight Drought Is Still an Urgent Task and Cannot Be Slackened; Strictly Carry Out the City's Directive on the Use of Water so That the Only Sources of Water Can Be Enough to Supply Water Until Just Before Rainy Season Arrives"]

[Text] This reporter recently learned from the Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau that at present, the drought and the shortage of water in the city have not changed for the better. Conserving the use of water and actively resisting drought are still important tasks for the city's residents and businesses, and they cannot be slackened. According to statistics, up to the first 10 days of January the reserve of usable water in the Guanting and Miyun reservoirs amounted to 314 million cubic meters, which is only 40 percent of the reserve during the same period last year. Since the beginning of winter, the underground water level has not yet returned but has continued to drop. The underground water level in the mountain regions has dropped 4 to 5 meters compared to the same period last year. The underground water level in hilly regions and semimountainous regions has dropped 3 to 4 meters. Of the 37,000 mechanized wells for farming in the Beijing suburbs, only 12,900 wells can draw water normally. There are 14,500 wells that can produce only half the normal output. There are 9,700 wells that either can only be drawn intermittently or have dried up.

The serious drought has already continued for more than 2 years since the summer of 1979. In 1981 there was less rainfall in the city. Floods did not occur during the flooding period, and the amount of water in the two large reservoirs at one point had dropped to below the dead reserve level. To guarantee the needs of city life and industrial production, the two large reservoirs have had to stop supplying water to the agricultural sector in the Beijing suburbs ever since the first 10 days of June of last year (not including the suburban vegetable fields and the dislocated residents in the area of the Miyun Reservoir). In August, the State Council held an emergency meeting on the use of water in the Beijing and Tianjin areas. It was decided that the Miyun Reservoir would not supply any more water to

Tianjin. Later, the city committee and the city government held two citywide mass meetings on conserving water. For several months now, all businesses throughout the city have been conscientiously implementing the spirit of the directives of the State Council and the city. A lot of work has been done in adhering to the directives to lessen the use of water and to exert efforts to conserve the use of water. Visible results have been attained. But the leadership of some units and the masses lack an understanding of the urgency and the importance of conserving the use of water, and their measures have not been sufficient. The city's water conservancy department has called upon all fronts in the city to follow the demands and plans of the city committee and the city government. The directives on the use of water issued by the city have been strictly and scientifically calculated. As long as they are fully implemented, the only water sources in the whole city at present will barely be able to supply enough water until the end of this June, just before the arrival of the rainy season. Recently, the city had two light snowfalls; the amount of precipitation in most areas of the city was only 2 or 3 millimeters. The western mountain region basically have not had any snow. Concerned departments believe the broad masses must not entertain any wishful thinking, but must start out from the belief that the drought will continue, so that they will prepare for a long period of conserving water and fighting drought. The farm villages in suburban Beijing must continue to utilize the presently available mechanized wells and the basic amount of flow in the river channels to manage winter irrigation well, to repair leaky canals and waterways, and to level the land. Mechanized wells must be repaired, and technical training of operators and electricians must be carried out well in order to improve the effectiveness of irrigation. In irrigation, the production responsibility system must be implemented. Rational quotas must be established. Wards and counties concerned must face reality and be determined to reduce the area planted in paddy rice this year. Businesses and residents in the city must also act and make additional contributions to water conservation.

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CSO: 4007/222

BEIJING

FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION MUST NOT BE SLIGHTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary: "Never Slacken Food Grain Production"]

[Text] "Never slacken food grain production; actively develop diversification" is a party policy which must be implemented with determination and implemented on an overall basis. According to the reactions of many readers, some localities lack the overall picture when they implement this policy. They have overly reduced the sowing area for food grains and have used additional manpower and materials to develop economic crops and diversification. As a result, food grain production is affected. This is wrong.

Our nation has a population of 1 billion. Feeding them is still a major task. At present, our nation's amount of food grains per capita is still not large. There is still a shortage in the supply of food grains. This situation should attract the serious attention of the localities and should not be neglected.

Economic crops should be developed in a big way. But we should rely mainly on [measures] that have not been utilized, such as increasing the unit yield, improving quality, and utilizing unclaimed mountains and unclaimed beachland. We must not rely on continued reduction of the area sowed in food grains. Of course, local and small adjustments are still allowed; especially, our nation's northern region still must continue to expand the areas of cotton and sugar crops. But generally speaking, the ratio of economic crops and the sowing area of food grains should be stabilized at the present level so that production of food grains can develop steadily. We should see the mutual benefits of diversification and food grain production, but we should also see the mutual limitations. In our nation, if food grain production does not continue to develop, if we rely on reducing the area sowed in food grains to develop economic crops, the results will be that economic crops will not be able to develop very well.

Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] recently pointed out with emphasis that the agricultural economy is an important part of the national economy. In agricultural economy, economic planning should be the main effort and market regulation should be a supplementary effort. After the responsibility system of linking production and contracting work has been implemented, the

emphasis should still be on doing things according to national plans. Cadres and masses of commune members in our broad number of farm villages should consider the overall situation, recognize the whole, and think of the benefits to the state. If we consider only the benefits that are before our eyes, if we select only the methods that benefit ourselves, if we plant only that which brings us large benefits, do only that which earns us a lot of money, and develop blindly and freely, the result will be the destruction of the national plan. This will not benefit the construction of socialism, and it does not coincide with the long-range benefits of the farmers. Only policies that benefit both the farmers and the nation are correct and good. Only by arranging production in this way can agriculture realize overall development.

The best part of the year is the spring. Now is the time to establish and implement this year's production plans. We must implement the policies of the Central Committee on an overall basis. We should actively develop diversification and the family sidelines of commune members, but we must never slacken food grain production.

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CSO: 4007/222

BEIJING

BRIEFS

ANIMAL FEED CONFERENCE--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Commerce held a national animal feed work conference in Beijing from 16 to 26 April. The conference called for efforts to produce a greater variety of nutritious mixed feed to facilitate the development of animal husbandry and fishery. It has been demonstrated that some 60 to 100 jin of grain can be saved per pig if it is fed scientifically prepared mixed feed when the animal grows to about 170-180 jin. Besides, the feeding period can be reduced by 2-3 months and the cost can be lowered by some 20 percent. The conference called for increasing the national annual feed output from 1.5 million dun in 1981 to 6-7 million dun by 1985 when mixed feed should account for more than 30 percent of the total amount of feed produced. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 26 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/396

PLANTING NEW VARIETY OF PADDY RICE GAINS RESULTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Bai Jingzhao [4101 0079 0340] and Li Ranrong [2621 3352 2837]:
"By Reforming the Sugarcane Planting System and by Planting a New Variety
of Paddy Rice, Fujian Agricultural Academy Actively Popularizes Scientific
Research Results and Realizes Happy Achievements"]

[Text] Last year, the Fujian Agricultural Academy popularized a new planting system and a new variety of paddy rice--"233"--over large areas to improve the utilization of the energy from light on sugarcane plantations. The efforts have produced widespread increased yields on 25,000 mu of sugarcane and 300,000 mu of paddy rice.

Xianyou County in Fujian Province is an important sugarcane-producing region of our nation. In the past, the forecrop of sugarcane was always completely wheat. About 20 days prior to harvesting the wheat, sugarcane was companion-planted between the rows of wheat. This method of cultivation caused sugarcane plants to grow slowly and the germination rate to be low, because the sugarcane was planted too late and because the sugarcane plants were in the shadow of the wheat plants. In recent years, this academy's sugarcane expert, Prof Zhou Keyong [0719 0668 8673], led the Sugarcane General Research Institute in conducting a study of [how to] reform the planting system in sugarcane regions. After the experiment, visible results were realized. This new planting and cultivation system will change the forecrop of sugarcane from wheat to part wheat and part vegetables, inter-planted equal distances apart. The low utilization rate has been improved by regulating and improving the permeation of light in the various periods between the sugarcane and the interplanted and companion-planted crops, with the result that the sugarcane's germination rate has been improved and growth has been hastened. They quickly joined Xianyou County to develop popularization together. The year before last, they popularized [the method on] 10,000 mu. Last year, that academy carried out three reform measures in Xianyou County and popularized the method over 25,000 mu.

The Department of Agriculture at the academy has selectively bred via hybridization and cultivation a new early xian variety, "233." Last year it was widely popularized throughout the province. They signed a contract with the provincial science committee and guaranteed a 10-percent increase

in yield over an area of 100,000 mu. The results of planting at each locality produced an average increase of 10 percent over the current dominant variety; many localities produced a yield of 1,000 jin per mu in one cropping season. Dongqiao commune in Putian planted the early crop over 380 mu. The average yield showed an increase of 23 percent over the dominant variety, and a per mu yield surpassing 1,000 jin was produced on 300 mu.

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CS0: 4007/216

FUJIAN

FIRST SECRETARY MEETS FERTILIZER EXPERTS

OW302154 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The international academic forum on nitrogenous fertilizers concluded in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 29 April. The closing ceremony was presided over by Dr Greenland, deputy director of the International Rice Research Institute. Dr Stangel, deputy director of the International Fertilizers Development Center, gave a brief report at the forum. (Gao Huilin), director of the soil fertilizer institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; (Chen Huakui), chairman of the China Soil Fertilizer Society and president of the Central China College of Agricultural Sciences; and Mr (Kin), director of the Burmese Institute of Agricultural Sciences, spoke at the forum.

Twenty-six Chinese and foreign experts presented academic reports and held panel discussions during the 4-day session. Lively discussions were held by the experts and scholars on opening up new sources of and effectively using nitrogenous fertilizers. It was maintained that the forum promoted scientific and technological cooperation and friendship among the various countries.

During the forum, the representatives visited the Fujian College of Agricultural Sciences. They had a high opinion of the college's achievements and expressed keen interest in the college's research of chemical fertilizers, topdressing machinery and cycling of organic matter.

The Fujian College of Agricultural Sciences exchanged souvenirs with the International Fertilizers Development Center and the International Rice Research Institute at the closing ceremony.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, called on some of the experts, scholars and officials of some international research organizations on 29 April. Beginning 30 April, the experts and representatives will tour Wuyi Mountain in Jianyang County. Some representatives will stay to attend training classes beginning 4 May.

CSO: 4007/396

FUJIAN

BRIEFS

FERTILIZING METHOD--An advanced experience of applying chemical fertilizers deep into soil is being popularized in Fujian Province. The new application method can raise the utilization rate of chemical fertilizers by 20 to 30 percent and increase per mu grain output by 86 jin. In 1981 about 500,000 mu of land in Fujian was fertilized by using the deep application method. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Apr 82 OW]

MARINE CULTIVATION--In 1980 and 1981, Fujian Province expanded the area of marine cultivation by 46,000 mu and increased the output of marine products by 109,000 dan. In the province, there are 2 million mu of coastal shallow water area suitable for marine cultivation. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 29 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/396

GANSU

BRIEFS

FLOOD PREVENTION CONFERENCE--According to weather forecasts, rainfall in the upper reaches of the Huang He in Gansu will be comparatively abundant this year. The Gansu provincial forum on flood prevention and reservoir safety, which concluded on 27 April called for continued efforts to strengthen dike and reservoir management and prepare against floods.
[SK292217 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

SHEEP-RAISING ACHIEVEMENTS--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Yongchang County, Gansu Province, has scored remarkable achievements in raising sheep. By the end of March, the county had over 283,600 head of sheep, surpassing the figure of the corresponding 1978 period by 34 percent. Each agricultural household has 608 head of sheep.
[SK030507 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 May 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

BRIEFS

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION--The 1981-1982 sugar refining season in Guangdong Province has basically concluded. The province's output of cane sugar has reached 1.285 million tons, 26.8 percent more than in the preceding sugar refining season. The province reaped a big bumper sugarcane harvest last year. The amount of sugarcane which all communes and brigades in the sugarcane production areas and state-run farms supplied to the sugar refineries reached 11.65 million tons, 38 percent more than in the preceding sugar refining season. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82 HK]

RICE RESEARCH CENTER--After approximately 3 years' design and construction, the Guangdong Provincial Paddy Rice Research Center which the Ministry of Agriculture has invested in and built has been recently and basically completed. The Ministry of Agriculture has decided that the inauguration ceremony for this research center will be held at the end of May. This paddy rice research center is situated in the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Science Institute in Shipai, Guangzhou. After the national conference on science, to speed up the modernization of agricultural science and technology in our country, the Ministry of Agriculture has invested in seven research centers, of which the provincial paddy rice research center is one. The total in this research center amount of investment is 3.67 million yuan and its total construction area is some 97 million square meters. Some of its main apparatus and equipment have been imported from abroad. This research institute will be managed and used by the paddy rice department of the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Science Institute. [HK161257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Apr 82 HK]

HAINAN SEAWATER BREEDING--After friendly consultation, the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural International Trust and Investment Company recently signed a contract with the (Toko) Company, Japan, on developing the seawater breeding trade in the form of cooperative production. They also established the Hainan Autonomous Prefectural Seawater Breeding Development Company. According to the provisions of the contract, the (Toko) Company will invest 100 million yen in the Hainan Autonomous Prefectural Seawater Breeding Development Company and be responsible for technical guidance while Hainan Autonomous Prefecture will provide the place for seawater breeding. The period of cooperation will be 15 years. Hainan Autonomous Prefecture will get 25 percent and the (Toko) Company will get 75 percent of the net profits. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Apr 82 HK]

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION MEETING--From 20 to 23 April, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a meeting in Qianxi County on flue-cured tobacco production. The meeting made specific arrangements for flue-cured tobacco production in this province this year. Attending were 187 leaders from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties, responsible persons of relevant departments and scientific and technological works. Shen Yunpu, vice governor, spoke on this year's flue-cured tobacco planned production. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities on strictly arranging for flue-cured tobacco production in accordance with the state plan and examined the situation of carrying out the plan for cultivating flue-cured tobacco in the province this year. It was discovered that some prefectures had not arranged for flue-cured tobacco production in accordance with the state plan and had expanded areas for cultivating flue-cured tobacco. The meeting held that this province is now still not self-sufficient in grain and if we blindly expand areas used for cultivating flue-cured tobacco, it will surely reduce the areas that can be used for cultivating grain. In accordance with our state capacity for cigarette production, we are not allowed to expand areas for cultivating flue-cured tobacco in a blind and unrestricted way. The meeting demanded that political and ideological education be conducted for peasants engaged in growing tobacco. [HK031455 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Apr 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/396

BAODING PREFECTURE'S MEASURES FOR RURAL WORK

HK290725 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Baoding Prefectural CCP Committee Formulates Ten Measures for Strengthening Rural Grassroots Work"]

[Text] While conveying the documents of the national rural work conference, the Baoding Prefectural CCP Committee leaders have personally gone deep into reality to investigate and study how to strengthen rural grassroots work, and have accordingly formulated the "Baoding Prefectural CCP Committee's 10 measures for strengthening rural grassroots work." The text of this document follows:

Since the third plenary session, the grassroots rural organizations in Baoding Prefecture have done a lot of work in actively implementing the party's line, principles and policies, readjusting and restructuring the agricultural economy, setting up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and building spiritual civilization. Excellent and great changes have taken place in the rural situation. The grassroots cadres have worked hard, made great and arduous efforts, and scored outstanding successes. Such an excellent rural situation, rarely seen before, could not have been accomplished without their hard work. However, in the current new period of historical development, it has been revealed that our rural grassroots work is far from meeting the needs of the great developments and changes in the situation. Certain grassroots leadership groups are lax and weak and their political and ideological work is poor. Certain grassroots cadres lack sufficient understanding and grasp of the party's line, principles and policies, and are not bold enough in work. A very small number of cadres are listless, display bad work style, damage the collectives, pursue private interests, get entangled in factional interests and cause disunity, with the result that leadership groups are paralyzed or semi-paralyzed. These things show that there has to be a process of matching and understanding the new problems in the new situation. They also show that our commune, county and prefectural leading organs have not done enough study of grassroots work or made enough effort to get down to the grassroots and help solve the practical problems there. Unless we take effective action to rapidly change this situation, it will be impossible to implement well the party's correct principles and policies, the measures for building socialist agriculture will

turn into empty talk, and the vital interests of the masses will be harmed and their socialist enthusiasm damaged. All this will cause a passive situation in work, which will affect the development of the excellent situation. Hence, the party committees at all levels, especially of the counties and communes, must be resolved to devote great effort to strengthening grassroots work, rectify the grassroots organizations, implement the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" circulated by the CCP Central Committee, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the grassroots cadres, and enliven rural work. We must, therefore, resolutely adopt the following measures:

1. We must clearly understand that current rural work is guided by the "minutes of the national rural work conference" and put the stress on strengthening the leadership of the grassroots organizations, upholding the path of socialist collectivization, and perfecting the production responsibility systems. The county and commune party committees must carry out a universal investigation of the grassroots party branches and the brigade management committees to find out their situation, put forward specific ways of strengthening the grassroots organizations, rapidly rectify paralyzed and semi-paralyzed organizations, help weak and powerless organizations, and consolidate and raise the standards of the progressive organizations. In connection with clearing out the "people of three categories," we should enable every grassroots organization to become a core and a powerful fighting force uniting the masses to forge ahead, seriously carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and doing a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. A new situation will thus emerge in grassroots work.

2. Every county must set up a special rural grassroots work team. The main tasks of the team are: 1) to rectify the grassroots leadership groups; 2) to perfect the production responsibility systems and take stock of financial affairs; 3) to help the grassroots to solve some longstanding, great and difficult problems. A deputy secretary of the county CCP Committee should be responsible for this team, which should be composed of 30 to 50 cadres, chosen from the county and communes, who have a definite grasp of policies, good work style, strong sense of responsibility, ability and drive. Functions, rules and regulations should be drawn up for them after a short training period. Under the direct leadership of the county CCP committee, the team is to assist the commune party committees and help to solve problems on backward brigades with many problems.

3. Strengthen the commune party committees and management committees. Every county should transfer from the county organs a number of outstanding young and strong cadres with good thinking and work style, drive, ability and specialized knowledge and send them, especially young ones, to work on the communes; some of them should fill the posts of Nos 1, 2 and 3 men on the communes. In view of the fact that the current main sources of cadres are graduates of universities and secondary technical schools and ex-army cadres,

we should stress that all county section and bureau chiefs who have not done grassroots work must be sent down to the communes to be steeled by holding grassroots posts. Leading commune cadres whose work is outstanding can join the leadership groups of the county party committees and government.

4. Actively popularize the experiences of county and commune cadres in Boye County in going to stay and work on the brigades and production teams while retaining their posts and salaries. We should vigorously support cadres who volunteer to go down to work in the grassroots. They can be sent down to stay at units of their choice and their tasks and the duration of their stay in the grassroots (it can be 1, 2 or 3 years) must be clearly defined. They should be examined at the completion of their term, and those who have done very well should be commended. Their success should also be made a promotion criterion.

5. Boldly select and promote outstanding young grassroots cadres. In view of the present low number of young party members in the rural party branches, it is particularly necessary to pay attention to strengthening the brigade management committees. We should boldly select and promote to these committees outstanding non-party member cadres who have come to the fore since the third plenary session and ensure that they genuinely undertake political and economic duties. After active cultivation and steeling, we should prepare to replenish the party committees with new blood by actively cultivating and steeling these people.

6. Strengthen rural ideological and political work. The grassroots party branches must put education for the peasants in ideology, politics and policies in the primary position. It is necessary to put the party lesson and life systems on a sound basis, rectify party discipline, bring into play the model and leading role of party members, and actively popularize systems for examining and assessing party members and for having party members keep in touch with the masses by being responsible for households. We must bring into play the role of the CYL, Federation of Women, and militia organization. We should undertake the building of civilized villages by carrying out education of various types for the peasants in "upholding one thing," "keeping two things unchanged," "taking simultaneous account of the interests of three things," and the "four prohibitions," and in observing the planned parenthood regulations.

7. Carry out universal training of grassroots party members and rotational training of commune and brigade cadres. This is to be done in a planned way. Every county CCP Committee must draw up a specific plan. We must make use of the slack agricultural season, during which the communes should adopt various methods such as collecting everyone together for lessons, holding individual group discussions and so on to conduct education for the party members in the nature, work style, discipline, and current policies of the party. For the cadres, the main thing is to seriously study the "minutes of the national rural work conference" circulated by the CCP Central Committee,

and truly master this document. The county party committees should continually study the party's principles and policies in close connection with reality and exchange experiences in grassroots work by summing up experiences and carrying out rotational training of commune cadres. The prefectural and county CCP committee party schools should carry out planned training of the principal leading commune and brigade cadres; they should study Marxist-Leninist philosophy and economic theory and continually enhance their level of ideology and policy and their work ability.

8. The county CCP committees should organize temporary rural work groups in light of the needs of rural work; under the leadership of county-level leading cadres, they should go down to the grassroots to carry out inspection, supervision, investigation and study. They must go right down to stay at selected basic units and help the grassroots to solve practical problems. At present the effort should be concentrated on halting the three sinister trends of forcibly occupying land for building houses, indiscriminate tree-felling, and sharing out collective property. The method is to combine the teaching of party members and cadres to take the lead with the handling of individual cases of violations of law. It is also necessary to help the grassroots to solve certain longstanding, great and difficult problems. We must vigorously support cadres who are just in their dealings and bold in handling problems.

9. It is necessary to gradually set up commune police stations in order to preserve social order in the rural areas, protect the collective economy and promptly deal with criminal cases. The number of personnel assigned to these stations depends on the size of the commune (the establishment question is to be solved among the public security ranks). Under the leadership of the county public security bureaus and commune party committees, these stations are to strengthen public order work in the rural areas and bring into play the role of grassroots security and civil mediation organizations.

10. Seriously implement the remuneration for grassroots cadres. The county CCP committees are to lay down clear stipulations according to the circumstances for the limits of grassroots cadre remuneration. The communes must clearly stipulate the number of brigade and production team cadres who can receive subsidies and the methods of paying them, bases on the spirit of better troops and simpler administration. It is necessary to stipulate work tasks, rules and regulations for the grassroots cadres, establish job responsibility systems, and lay down measures for handing out rewards and penalties.

CSO: 4007/396

YANG YICHEN WATCHES PLANTERS' TRIAL OPERATION

SK300515 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Liu Baiying), there is good news for peasants who grow food grains other than wheat and rice. After many years of research, corn precision seed planters and hand-guided intertilling planters have been successfully trial-produced. They were proved to be very efficient at a recent trial operation in the (Xingfu) commune of Shuangcheng County.

The result of the scientific research on the corn precision seed planter has filled in a blank in our province's corn precision dibbling and indicates that our province's agricultural mechanization has reached a new level. Corn fields in our province cover a relatively large area, accounting for approximately one-third of the province's grain acreage. Making a breakthrough in mechanized corn sowing and precision dibbling is an urgent issue which needs to be solved and has been studied by agricultural scientific research departments for a long time.

After an appraisal at the trial operation, experts held that the hand-guided intertilling planter is a relatively ideal and very applicable small farm machine in our province's rural areas. It meets the need of the rural areas after various responsibility systems have been established.

Simple in structure, small in size and highly efficient, the hand-guided intertilling planter can sow 25 mu of farmlands per hour at a cost of 2 jiao. It is very popular among the peasants. Not long ago, 700 such planters were sold out as soon as manufacturers put them on the market.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government including Yang Yichen and Wang Luming recently went to the (Xingfu) commune of Shuangcheng County to watch the demonstration of mechanized sowing in corn fields. They spoke highly of the success in trial producing the corn precision seed planters and hand-guided intertilling planters.

CSO: 4007/396

HEILONGJIANG

HEGANG CITY FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY GAINS NEW GROUND

Grain, Oil Management Combined

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Communications Group of the Provincial Grain Bureau: "Being the First To Turn Losses Into Profits in Managing Food Grains in the Province, Hegang Has Created New Path in Processing Oils and Food Grains; Last Year It Made a Profit of 1.02 Million Yuan, Following Profit of 570,000 Yuan the Year Before Last"]

[Text] The Hegang Municipal Food Grain Department has broken away from the old limitations of separate management of food grains and edible oils. It has combined the management of food grains and oil with the development of food processing and actively launched diversification. This has provided convenience in the life of the masses and also has turned around many years of business losses. In 1980, a profit of 570,000 yuan was made. In 1981, profits reached 1.02 million yuan; [thus,] this became the first food grain department in the province to make a profit 2 years in a row.

This city's food grain department had suffered losses for many years. In 1976, losses reached 12.52 million yuan, an increase of 11 times the 1966 figure. Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the broad number of workers carried out a conscientious analysis and study and believed that managing one single commodity and managing it poorly were the important reasons for such losses. They liberated their thinking and lifted self-imposed restrictions to develop diversification. They conscientiously managed three links.

They developed diversification and improved economic results. They reformed technology, improved the percentage of finished products, and reduced the processing cost of food grains and edible oils. At the same time, they paid special attention to the comprehensive utilization of sideline products. They used corn embryo and corn embryo cakes to press edible oil. They used soybean dregs to manufacture soybean protein powder. They extracted such products as phosphatides from oil dregs and organized exports so that they became an important source for increasing income.

They developed food production and increased the profits of food grain shops. In the past, food grain shops throughout the city sold only uncooked food grains and oil and did not sell cooked foods. Now, they use simple methods and the method of "snowballing." The city's food grain bureau subsidizes a little money and materials to enable the shops to add simple equipment and to build simple shacks and tents next to the shops. Food processing facilities behind the shops have been set up by 54 different food grain shops, and 7 small noodle plants and food service departments have been set up at 12 mines and mine pits to process and sell beans and soup, oil sticks, muffins, baked muffins, sweet bean dumplings, bean curd pudding, and sweet dumplings for the Lantern Festival--a total of more than 10 varieties of foods to supply the market. Many foods have been sold by the food grain stores and also at kiosks in the marketplace. Some 120 trucks are driven through the streets to various places and factories. At present, the food grain stores of this city have become general food stores. Eight food grain stores that negotiate price sales have been set up throughout the city. Shelled peanuts, rice, sesame, mung beans, and polished glutinous rice have been brought in from other provinces to supplement the different needs of the residents. Last year's profit on food grain sales and the profit on negotiated prices throughout the city in 1980 increased 6.9 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively.

Develop the potential in conservation; reduce storage losses. In recent years, the city's Food Grain Bureau have been storing food grains at docks and storing food grains in loose form in warehouses, utilizing temperature differences between the seasons to enlarge warehousing capacity. At the same time, mechanized operations are being utilized. The backward method of the past of manually transporting food grains has been changed. Unprocessed food grains are loaded, unloaded, transported and stored in "four loose forms," thus reducing packaging equipment. They also have carried out important measures to inspect the weight and quality of warehoused food grains, dried damp food grain, and rationed and paid for food grains directly according to the changes in season. Intermediate steps have been reduced, and costs have been lowered.

Commentary Calls for Emulation

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary: "Travel the Path of Processing Edible Oils and Foodstuffs"]

[Text] The Hegang Municipal Food Grain Department has lifted its spirit, liberated its thinking, broken away from the narrow path of the past of solely managing food grain and edible oils, and created a new road to engage in food processing for food grains and edible oils. This has improved food supplies in the market and provided convenience for the people, and it has also turned business losses around and created the province's first food grain management business covering a large area without suffering losses. Their experience is very important and precious and is worth studying conscientiously by the food grain departments of all localities.

What is the task of the food grain department? Of course, it should be to manage well the procurement, storage, and supply of agricultural products such as food grains. In the past, the food grain department had always done this. Considering objective needs, however, just doing this has long become insufficient. As the standard of living of the people gradually rises, the broad masses are urgently demanding that more food and inexpensive food be supplied to them. To reduce the burden of house chores so that more time can be found for working and learning, they also need to obtain a richer supply of foods in the market. This requires the food grain department to follow the road of food and edible oil processing on the basis of managing the supply of food grains and edible oils well and to join the foodstuffs industry departments and commerce departments in further developing the food processing industry. As for the food grain department itself, this is a fundamental way to turn management losses around and reduce the state's financial burden. Via industrial processing, food grains and other agricultural byproducts can be converted into sugar and wine and oil and starch and nutritious foods, health foods, medicinal foods, etc. This does not mean changing the material forms of food grains and other agricultural byproducts for the convenience of the people to consume but means fully extracting and rationally utilizing the nutritious contents of edible raw materials. In this sense, food processing itself increases and conserves social wealth. The better the food grain department does this job, the more social wealth will be created and conserved, and profits will necessarily increase. In this way, the dead "chip" of losses in managing food grains will be brought to life. Buy more, sell more, and lose more will be changed to buy more, sell more, and profit more.

Now, many of our province's food grain departments have gradually emphasized the processing of food grains and edible oils and have established "shop fronts with food factories in the back" on a widespread basis. Food shops that concurrently engage in food processing are welcome, but this type of processing is mostly at a low level because of lack of familiarity in acquiring skills. The road is still very narrow, and even such simple processing has not yet been established in some localities. This shows that some comrades still lack an understanding of the important significance of food processing. The leading comrades of the food grain departments in each locality should begin by increasing understanding, planning well, and gradually developing the food processing industry for food grains and edible oils as the direction for future development. They should also learn advanced domestic and foreign experiences, strengthen scientific research in the foodstuffs industry, and continue to open up new fields in the processing of food grains and edible oils so that processing techniques can gradually develop a higher level. The processing of food grains and edible oils is something that benefits the people and society greatly. Each profession and business should pay attention and should help the food grain department by providing capital, materials, locations, and techniques so that it will be able to do this well. At the same time, attention must be paid to strictly implement price policies and to use "industry to supplement commerce, use negotiated prices to make up for lower prices, use imports to nurture local products, and use profits to make up for deficits," within the confines

established by policy. Equalizing prices and increasing prices at will should never be allowed.

Our province is an important agricultural base for the nation. It has especially superior conditions for developing an industry to process food grains and edible oils. We should have more confidence in promoting our province's food processing industry to process food grains and edible oils and to realize new achievements in enlivening the market, improving the people's life, and turning around losses in food grain management and sales.

9296

CSO: 4007/216

BRIEFS

FOREST INSECT PESTS--Since the beginning of April, some forest areas in Heilongjiang Province, including Yichun, Mudanjiang, Hejiang and Songhuajiang forest areas, have been plagued by insect pests covering some 400,000 mu. Department concerned disclosed that the plague situation is worsening and urged all localities to give accurate forecasts and information on insect pests and devise plans to control them. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

MAY TEMPERATURES--According to the central and Heilongjiang provincial meteorological departments, temperatures in May in the province are normal, and may rise slightly higher than usual. Rainfall will increase 10 to 20 percent in Nenjiang and Heihe prefectures. Other localities will receive 10-20 percent less rainfall than the previous year. Rainfall will be concentrated in middle and late May. The favorable temperature conditions are conducive to field crop cultivation. A drought in the southwestern part of the province will possibly occur. [SK012214 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82 SK]

BEET SOWING OPERATION--By the end of April, Suiling County, Heilongjiang Province, had sowed 63,000 mu of beet crop, overfulfilling its sowing plan by 3,000 mu. The county's beet sowing plan for this year is 90,000 mu which will be cultivated by collectives and it has also assigned its commune members to sow 60,000 mu of beets on their private plots or fodder fields. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82 SK]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--Songhuajiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, as of 27 April had planted 500,000 mu of trees and overfulfilled its spring afforestation plan and surpassed the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by 39 percent. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

'XINHUA' URGES GREATER ATTENTION TO RURAL MARKETS

OW260353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 25 Apr 82

[XINHUA correspondent's commentary: "It Is Necessary To Attach Importance to and Study Rural Markets"]

[Text] Changsha, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Light Industry recently held a national fair in Changsha on light industrial goods for rural areas. During the brief 7-day session, over 83,000 purchasing contracts were signed between light industrial enterprises and representatives of rural supply and marketing cooperatives from various parts of the country; total turnover exceeded 1 billion yuan. The brisk purchasing and marketing activities at the fair show that there is a huge market in the countryside. Therefore, production departments of daily consumer goods must attach importance to and study rural markets and strive to turn out goods that meet the demands of rural markets.

Only some 5,000 representatives of rural supply and marketing cooperatives were invited to the fair, but total attendance exceeded 30,000. How can a fair attract so many comrades from rural supply and marketing cooperatives? The answer is that peasants are urgently in need of daily consumer goods. Many representatives of supply and marketing cooperatives reflected that since the peasants' living standards have greatly improved in recent years, supply and marketing cooperatives are having difficulties supplying peasants with sufficient commodities. For this reason, the representatives brought with them long ordering lists and huge sums of money. At the fair, it was surprising to find that trade talks were so active, transactions concluded so quickly and turnover so big. Many nonbrand name products selling slowly in some localities became quick selling items at the fair. Orders for the Kunpeng-brand bicycle produced in Hunan Province--which has a market plan of only 50,000 bicycles--reached 500,000 during the first 2 days of the fair.

The brisk sales at the fair deeply impressed the comrades of the light industrial departments. They said: One of the important factors for the current stockpiling and sluggish sales of some daily consumer goods in some localities is the lack of attention being given to opening up the huge rural market; other factors are that variety and design of some commodities

do not meet market demand and that commercial channels are obstructed. In some localities, daily consumer goods production departments tend to attach undue emphasis on cities and overlook the countryside with regard to production arrangement, material distribution and product design. Consequently, they pay more attention to the needs of cities and less to the countryside, and product variety and design tend to fall in with the tastes of urban consumers rather than the needs of peasants.

Also, we can see that among the daily consumer goods on display, some are unsuitable for marketing in the rural areas. For instance, pure cotton textiles needed by the peasants are scarce. The style and design of garments are too outlandish. Most of the leather and plastic shoes are too small, slender and high-heeled, contrary to the needs of peasants who require larger-sized, medium- or low-heeled shoes with broad soles. Moreover, plastic goods, cooking utensils, ceramicware, furniture and small daily commodities are more suitable for use by small families in cities rather than for families in the countryside. This shows that the daily consumer goods production departments are unfamiliar with peasants. They are short of study on the peasants' consumption pattern, mentality and spending habits and lack understanding of the changes in rural market needs.

Ours is a country with a peasant population of 800 million. The peasants have more and more money at their disposal since the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas. If the production and supply of daily consumer goods fail to meet their needs, currency recovery, the stability of commodity prices, the worker-peasant alliance and social stability and unity would be adversely affected. For this reason, the development of daily consumer goods needed by the countryside is not solely a matter that concerns production and the economy but is also an important event having a bearing on the overall situation.

To enable daily consumer goods to freely enter rural markets, it is presently necessary to vigorously broaden the channels for product circulation in the rural areas; in addition, industrial enterprises must set up organizations to collect rural market information, organize product designers to come up with new products catering to peasant needs, deliver products to rural areas for trial marketing and sales exhibitions and canvass the peasants' opinions.

Many comrades of the rural supply and marketing cooperatives who attended the fair have reflected that currently there are still many problems with regard to the supply of daily consumer goods to rural areas. First, the quantity of consumer goods shipped to rural areas is insufficient. Product variety, design and specifications are incomplete. Peasants have almost no access to hot items--particularly bicycles, sewing machines and low-priced wristwatches--because they are often retained at various levels and sold by favoritism. Second, there are too many links obstructing the free circulation of products. Third, some localities and departments impose barriers and arbitrarily block commodity circulation. These problems must be seriously studied and resolved.

Commercial departments must attach importance to and study rural markets. They must earnestly adhere to the principle of "giving priority to cities in the supply of agricultural and sideline products and giving priority to the countryside in the supply of daily industrial goods." They must appropriately expand the proportion of daily consumer goods sold in the countryside and economically support the operation of rural supply and marketing cooperatives in implementing various policies. A new situation will soon emerge in the production and supply of daily consumer goods to the countryside as long as we pay attention to and closely cooperate with the various departments.

CSO: 4007/396

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

HOG PROCUREMENT--In the first quarter of this year, 4 million hogs were procured in Jiangsu Province, an increase of more than 20 percent over the same period last year. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/396

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

NORTHERN COTTON PLANTING--By 18 April the task of planting 640,000 mu to cotton in the northern Jiangxi cotton-growing area was basically completed. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/396

JILIN

BRIEFS

SPRING FARMING--More than 2.8 million peasants in Jilin Province have plunged into spring farming every day. As of 20 April, the province planted 9.32 million mu of various crops, an increase of 1.62 million over the corresponding 1981 period, and grew 240,000 mu of paddy seedlings, an increase of 40,000 mu. [SK211015 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 82 SK]

ARTIFICIAL RAIN--The Jilin Provincial Civil Aviation Bureau dispatched airplanes to make artificial rain in Nongan, Huaide, Changling and Yongji counties on 28 April. The artificial rain would help ease the drought in these counties. [SK292214 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

WEATHER FORECAST--The Jilin provincial weather station forecast on 24 April that, affected by low pressure in the Mongolian area, Jilin Province will experience high temperatures before 26 April. The highest temperature will be 25-27 degrees centigrade. Baicheng Prefecture may reach 28-30 degrees centigrade. Plains areas will experience 7-8 grade southwesterly wind. Beginning 26 April, cold spells will hit Jilin Province and cause temperatures to drop. Most areas will experience rainfall and 6-7 grade gales. The weather station urged all peasants to strengthen seedbed management because now is the time for cultivating paddy rice seedlings. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82 SK]

SOYBEAN SOWING--Yushu County, a soybean base in Jilin Province, plans to expand 3,000 mu of farmland to grow soybeans this year. By 21 April, the county had sowed 270,000 mu of the soybean crop. [SK292238 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82 SK]

TREE PLANTING--Jilin Province achieved remarkable results in spring afforestation. As of 16 April, the province had afforested 1.01 million mu of land and grew 119,000 mu of saplings. Various cities and towns across the province planted 13.27 million trees on a voluntary basis, and rural areas planted 27.4 million trees. According to statistics compiled from early April to 16 April, some 8.79 million people in urban and rural areas participated in tree-planting activities. However, the development of afforestation work is uneven in the province. Supplies of big stocks fall short of demands. [SK232222 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82 SK]

SPRING SOWING--Yushu County in Jilin Province has adopted three measures to fully utilize farm machines in spring farming. The county is dispatching some 2,000 tractors daily and has so far had 2.56 million mu sown to field crops, 70 percent of the field crops acreage. [SK242205 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

LIAONING

BRIEFS

CHAORYANG SPRING SOWING--Drought-ridden Chaoyang Prefecture in Liaoning Province has lost no time in sowing while there is sufficient moisture in the soil after rainfall on 27 April. From 27 to 30 April, the prefecture crash sowed 700,000 mu of crops. Jianping County has 110,000 persons work on a crash basis and has sown 600,000 mu of improved varieties of crops to date, accounting for 30 percent of the farming acreage. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82 SK]

RAINFALL REPORTS--Rain fell in many places of Liaoning Province on 28 April at the opportune time to combat drought and carry out spring farming. Precipitation calculated by 1600 on 28 April was 10 to 22 millimeters in Chaoyang Prefecture; 5 to 10 millimeters in Jinzhou, Fuxin, Tieling, Shenyang, Anshan and Yingkou; 1 to 3 millimeters in Dalian and Fushun; and below 1 millimeter in Benxi and Dandong. The rain would temporarily ease the drought in the western part of the province. But the drought is so serious that it is far from being relieved by the rain. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82 SK]

FARM MARKETS--Urban and rural trade fairs in Liaoning Province enjoyed a good business during the usually slack first quarter. According to statistics on 1,159 trade fairs in 12 municipalities and prefectures, their aggregate volume of sales during the first quarter was 245 million yuan, an increase of 56 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The average price of trade fairs dropped 4.04 percent from the level in the first quarter of 1981. [SK030501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES URGED

SK291156 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Li Runde), on the evening of 27 April the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government sponsored an emergency telephone meeting to draw up plans for forest protection and forest fires prevention throughout the region. The meeting urged localities to sum up experiences gained in this regard, to strengthen their leadership over the work and to adopt effective measures to make further efforts to successfully prevent forest fires.

Shi Guanghua, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from various league and municipal party and government organs and the regional-level departments and bureaus concerned.

The meeting noted: Since this spring, the region has scored remarkable achievements in preventing fires. Many advanced units and individuals have emerged in this work. However, the development of fire prevention work in various localities is not even. Leading cadres in some localities and units lack full understanding of the importance of fire prevention and have not exerted sufficient efforts to conduct education and propaganda work concerning the importance of fire prevention among the people. In addition, fire prevention organization is not perfect. Since 1 March, the region has consecutively experienced fires. According to initial statistics, 153 accidental fires have broken out throughout the region since the beginning of 1982, such as in (Ulanhada) commune in Jarud Banner, whose members caused a fire by boiling water at an outdoor area, burning 1 million mu of grassland, including 100,000 mu of forests.

To achieve good results, the meeting urged localities throughout the region to earnestly fulfill the following tasks:

1. Further efforts should be made to enhance leadership over the work of preventing fires.
2. It is necessary to earnestly draw a clear line of demarcation among areas which are responsible for preventing fire and enact fire-prevention responsibility systems.

3. Efforts should be made to earnestly do a good job in conducting education and propaganda work on the importance of fire prevention among the people and to strictly deal with the cases of accidental fires so as to ensure that fire prevention and forest protection can be carried out in line with the law.

4. Localities throughout the region should make further efforts to do a good job in the organizational, command and rear service work of putting out fires. Personnel who have caused great losses due to their ineffective action in putting out fires should be strictly dealt with.

5. The vicinity of pastoral residence areas, yurt villages and outdoor herding zones in various localities throughout the region should set up fire breaks with radius of 20-30 meters so as to guard the safety of herdsmen's property and lives and pastoral farms.

In conclusion, the meeting emphatically urged the people's government and departments concerned at all levels to earnestly implement various fire prevention measures with a high sense of responsibility and to take every possible means in fulfilling every fire prevention task so as to achieve smooth progress in realizing the four modernizations throughout the region.

CSO: 4007/396

FARM MACHINERY INDUSTRY READJUSTED

SK030527 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpts] In view of the changes after the institution of various production responsibility systems in the rural and pastoral areas, the regional farm machinery industrial enterprises have readjusted the product mix, shifting the stress of mainly producing large- and medium-sized farm and animal husbandry machines and implements in the past to producing medium-sized and small farm and animal husbandry machines and implements and persisted in the orientation of serving farm and animal husbandry production and the needs of peasants and herdsmen to end the passive state in which many enterprises are operating under capacity and to create a vigorous new situation. Since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, farm machinery enterprises throughout the region have eliminated the influence of the leftist ideology, implemented the production and construction principle of the regional CCP committee on developing the diversified economy with a stress on forestry and animal husbandry and earnestly readjusted the production of farm machinery industry to enable this industry to make big strides forward to serve the needs of the rural and pastoral areas and to serve the production and livelihood of the peasants and herdsmen, the diversified economy, the markets preparing for spring plowing and the export industry. Through readjustment, five changes have emerged in the regional farm machinery enterprises.

First, the production arrangements have become more rational. Since April 1979, the Nei Monggol farm machinery bureau in accordance with the needs of economic development has closed down, suspended and amalgamated a number of enterprises and urged some of them to convert to other trades, reduced the number of personnel and carried out necessary readjustment in the farm machinery industry. Through readjustment our region has cut 25 farm machinery enterprises, 6,700 staff and workers and 600 pieces of equipment so that the products produced have become more suitable for the needs of developing our region's agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry production.

Second, the production orientation has been readjusted. Products are produced in line with the sales volume so as to basically end stockpiling. In the first quarter of this year, the net sales volume of enterprises under the regional farm machinery bureau increased 49.7 percent over the corresponding 1981 period.

Third, the product mix has been readjusted to gear the needs of the rural and pastoral areas where the production responsibility system of setting farm output quotas on a household basis and the system of individual households assuming full responsibility are implemented. According to statistics compiled by 44 farm machinery enterprises last year, our region produced 15 varieties of medium-sized and small farm machines and implements totaling 147,000 to satisfy the needs of agricultural and animal husbandry production throughout the region.

Fourth, a number of new product varieties have been researched and produced.

Fifth, the quality of products has been improved. All enterprises have universally carried out technical and service activities. During the readjustment, farm machinery production enterprises throughout the region have attached primary importance to improving product quality to enable products to find good markets to achieve good economic results and to enliven the business of enterprises.

CSO: 4007/396

BRIEFS

COLD SPELL--According to the Nei Monggol weather station, a cold wave has entered Xinjiang from Siberia and will cause a drop in temperatures in most areas of our region on 25 and 26 April. The forecast calls for force-7 to force-8 westerly and northwesterly winds in northern areas of Alxa, Bayannur and Ulangab leagues, most areas of Xilin Gol League, and Hulun Buir, Xingan, Ju Ud and Jirem leagues. Temperatures in these areas will then drop 8 to 10 degrees. In other areas of our region, force-5 to force-6 westerly and northwesterly winds and a drop of 6 to 8 degrees in temperatures are forecast. [SK250444 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82 SK]

SNOWFALL REPORT--Snow and rain fell in most parts of Nei Monggol region from 19 to 20 April. Snowfall and rainfall in the north pastoral areas was 2 to 3 millimeters. Precipitation in the southern areas was 3 to 10 millimeters. This is the first rain and snow in the region since the beginning of spring. It will help spring farming. [SK232217 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82 SK]

OTOG BANNER LIVESTOCK--By the end of March, Otog Banner, Nei Monggol, produced 165,000 young animals, and 95.8 percent survived. [SK012212 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82 SK]

XINGAN LEAGUE LIVESTOCK--Xingan League, Nei Monggol, achieved good results in spring livestock production. As of mid-April, the league had delivered over 300,000 young animals, and 87 percent survived. The death rate of animals decreased 50 percent from the corresponding 1981 period. [SK012209 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82 SK]

ULANQAB LEAGUE WHEAT SOWING--Wheat sowing has basically been completed in Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol, as of 20 April. The league has sowed 4.25 million mu of wheat. [SK270400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 82 SK]

QINGSHUIHE COUNTY AFFORESTATION--In Nei Monggol, Qingshuihe County has afforested some 32,600 mu this spring and planted 238,000 trees along roads and around houses, overfulfilling its annual targets. [SK292232 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

NINGXIA

LI CHANG REPORTS ON RURAL ECONOMY

HK040650 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Li Chang in His Report at Regional Cadre Meeting Proposes Bringing Into Play the Role of Science and Technology, Building Base Counties for Agricultural Modernization"]

[Text] Li Chang, adviser of the leading party group and executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a report in Yinchuan municipality on 17 April for the cadres and scientific workers at and above the department level of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

In his report, Comrade Li Chang analyzed the advantages for developing our regional economy and existing problems. After expounding on the aim of socialist social production, he pointed out: "From the viewpoint of promoting farm production and ensuring supplies, the present population growth rate in Ningxia is increasing too fast, and has already exceeded the rate of increase of grain output, which has resulted in an acute contradiction between supply and demand. Thus it can be said that tightening control over population growth has now become a strategic task of prime importance which is also the main way of tapping potential in the autonomous region. As for making full use of potential in Ningxia, it is necessary to further implement all party policies and improve the production responsibility system in agriculture as much as possible. Furthermore, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of science and technology and to organize and mobilize all scientific and technical personnel. Only by so doing can we tap the latent power of agricultural production in uncultivated areas and solve the contradictions between agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding, as well as promote diversified undertakings, improve circulation of commodities, promote a well-balanced ecological environment and do well in readjusting and restructuring industry.

After discussing the development of modern science and technology in his report, Comrade Li Chang stressed the importance of strengthening scientific and technical work. According to the present status and development needs in Ningxia, he put forward five suggestions for promoting scientific and

technical work: 1) emphatically tackling subjects which are appropriate to economic and social development in Ningxia and selecting a proper technological structure for overall development; 2) promoting science in a systematic way and enhancing managerial level; 3) setting up research centers first on subjects related to accelerating agricultural modernization and then gradually on science and technology; 4) uniting all scientific and technical personnel and convincing persons from Beijing, Shanghai and other large municipalities to come to Ningxia for short- or long-term work and academic activities; 5) strengthening higher education and adult education in the autonomous region and establishing a system for promoting scientific and technical activities among the masses of people in urban and rural areas.

Comrade Li Chang then made an analysis and spoke briefly on the situation in Yanchi and Guyuan counties which have been selected as two trial base counties for agricultural modernization by the Chinese Academy of Sciences with coordination of the leadership at the autonomous region, prefecture and county levels. He then pointed out: "Agricultural modernization involves comprehensive application of modern science and technology and overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry and commerce by absorbing or improving the traditional method of plowing. This also [word indistinct] to creating a well-balanced ecological environment and steady development of rural economy." He also pointed out: "Over the past few years, comprehensive investigations of agricultural natural resources have been made, and relevant work has been accomplished in agricultural regionalization in Yanchi and Guyuan counties. A correct principle of developing farm production has been set and gratifying successes have been scored at key trial sites. Now efforts will be made to set up some more key trial sites according to plan throughout the two counties. Thus we will be able to promote overall economic development in all counties by drawing on the experiences gained from these key sites and step by step put an end to the grave situation where yield is always low in areas of extensive cultivation, and where the more land reclaimed, the greater the waste. We must, on the one hand, promote agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and rural sideline production in an all-round way. On the other hand, we must develop agricultural production, industry and commerce simultaneously. No big advance can be made in rural economy unless development is made in both respects.

In his report, Comrade Li Chang proposed that attention be paid to planned parenthood and control over population growth in the base counties for agricultural modernization. At the same time, efforts should be made to raise grain output and average income of commune members to the highest possible level in similar counties in drought and semi-drought areas and in loess plateau. Proper readjustment should be made to farm production in vast areas of extensive planting by using modern technology. Improvement must be made to the ecological environment so as to put an end to the grave situation in land utilization. It is also necessary to continue to raise the level of science and technology in the region and cultivate wisdom among the people so that agricultural production can be further developed during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

on the basis of the practical experiences gained in the past few years from the whole country, Comrade Li Chang put forth the following six suggestions for methods of working on the new experiments in agricultural modernization:

- 1) under the party's leadership, leaders at all levels, experts and the masses must be integrated. In applying science and technology, local experts and scientific and technical personnel must seek help and advice from scientists.
- 2) Scientific workers in all fields must pool their efforts and strengthen their cooperation for tackling key problems in science and technology.
- 3) In the base counties for agricultural modernization, modernization must be aimed at helping peasants to become affluent so that immediate interests can also be satisfied in the long-term plan.
- 4) It is necessary to make comprehensive investigations in all areas by making some breakthroughs at the experimental key sites, to promote modernization in the base counties by first drawing on experiences from some experimental key sites, and then promoting them in all similar counties of the autonomous region and the drought areas in loess plateau.
- 5) It is necessary to set up a technological system to train technical personnel as reserve forces.
- 6) In the base counties for agricultural modernization, it is necessary to strengthen the building of socialist cultural civilization together with the building of socialist material civilization so as to build up a new-type countryside of socialism.

CSO: 4007/396

QINCHAI

BRIEFS

HOG PROCUREMENT--In the first quarter of 1982, Qinghai Province procured 18,100 hogs, up 32.1 percent over the corresponding 1981 period, and 116,000 jin of eggs, an increase of 28.9 percent. [SK031037 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 May 82 SK]

CS0: 4007/396

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

FARMWORK CIRCULAR--On 23 April, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular on current agricultural production. The circular demanded that all places take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to do the following work well: first, it is essential to continue to grasp well the middle and final-stage management of summer crop fields; second, it is necessary to ensure a full stand of cotton shoots; and third, it is imperative to take actions against the reduction in pig production and to vigorously develop sow-breeding. [HK031415 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 25 Apr 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/396

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION--Shandong Province had good results with aquatic production in the first quarter. The quarterly output of aquatic products was 53,783 tons, an increase of 14,545 tons over the corresponding 1981 period. [SK232220 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 82 SK]

COTTON PROCESSING SYSTEM--Beginning in 1982, Shandong Province has instituted a joint cotton processing system to ensure the quality of cotton processing and economic results. This system encourages the establishment of plants funded jointly by the state, collective and individuals. Profits will be shared among stockholders. Procurement, storage, transport and all processing work are to be managed in a unified way under the leadership of supply and marketing cooperatives. [SK221330 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/396

CLASSIC INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC RESULTS FROM AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Wen Yanwen [3306 4282 2429]: "Efforts to Improve Results in The Agricultural Economy"]

[Text] At the moment, while continuing to make the rural economy prosper, how to improve results in the agricultural economy is a problem requiring diligent study and solution. Not long ago, Wenjiang Prefecture held a discussion meeting on economic results problems in the agricultural economy, which was devoted to preliminary study and discussion. This played a positive role in improving perceptions, in the exchange of experiences, and in promoting work.

Improvement of Results in the Agricultural Economy Is an Urgent Matter

Since the founding of the People's Republic, agricultural production in Wenjiang Prefecture has seen substantial growth; however, the not very good benefits from the agricultural economy has been a long enduring problem. In the past, as a result of the effects of "leftist" ideology, for a long period of time the mistaken "figuring up the political bill without figuring up the economic bill," whereby production was carried on without calculation of costs and attention was devoted to increasing production but not to increasing earnings, led to the appearance of "high output brigades that were poor," and slow rise in prosperity. Such "caring only that the lamp gives light with no regard for how much oil it consumes," in disregard of economic benefits has still not been thoroughly eradicated in some places. The several main criteria for economic results from agriculture used during the 10 years of turmoil all showed decline. Comparison of 1976 with 1966 showed that despite a 21 percent increase in total earnings from agriculture and sideline occupations throughout the prefecture, net earnings (meaning gross earnings minus production costs) had declined by 1 percent, and results derived from investment (meaning net earnings created for each yuan invested) had fallen by 37.9 percent. Results of investment of labor in agriculture (meaning net earnings produced per workday) fell 39 percent, and average net earnings of the agricultural population) fell 25 percent. With the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly following implementation of the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, remarkable changes took place in the situation. Nevertheless, results in the agricultural economy

continued not good, the reason being that the extent of increases in investment of funds and labor exceeded or approached the extent of increase in net earnings. Despite the rise in actual benefits received from investments of funds and labor in 1979 as compared with 1976, 1966's levels were not attained, and the 1980 returns on investments in funds continue to decline from those of the previous year. The reason that average per capita earnings in 1979 were 21 percent greater than in 1966 and that another increase took place in 1980 was, apart from the factor of a rise in prices paid for agricultural products, the fundamental lack of increase in the agricultural population resulting from the launching of planned parenthood work during the past several years.

Benefits derived from the agricultural economy directly affect the level of distributions by units in the collective economy. Good results in the agricultural economy mean development of production, and are manifested in the strength of the collective economy and increase in commune member earnings. A comparison of the entire prefecture with 6 "golden flower production teams" in which average per capita earnings distributions in 1979 amounted to more than 300 yuan, including the 4th Production Team of the 1st Production Brigade of Guihu Commune in Xindu County and the 4th Production Team of the 6th Production Brigade of Siping Commune in Shifang County, showed the following: In the 6 production teams, net earnings per yuan of investment were 2.17 times those in the prefecture as a whole, and net earnings per workday were 1.69 times higher. As a result, average per capita earnings were 2.03 times higher than for the prefecture as a whole, and average per capita distribution of earnings to commune members (including returns for manure provided), and the value of a day's work were respectively 1.64 times and 1.91 times higher. Looked at in terms of average per capita net earnings as a ratio of average per capita gross earnings, the percentage averaged 81.6 percent for the 6 production teams, and only 59.5 percent for the prefecture as a whole. From this may be seen that with continued eradication of the influence of "leftist" ideology, efforts to increase economic benefits from agriculture for the prefecture as a whole offer a very great potential and are an urgent task.

How to Measure the Economic Results of an Agricultural Production Unit

What is meant by economic results from agriculture is the relationship between "input" and "output," i.e., making a relatively small expenditure to obtain fairly large economic benefits. A current yardstick used for measuring economic results from agriculture that is used in some places is the productivity rate of agricultural labor. Some places use benefits per unit of investment, and some use soil productivity rate, etc., each method being valid. We believe that measurement based on average per capita net income is fairly accurate and equitable, and also handy to use. The formula is as follows:

An agricultural production unit's economic results = net earnings in a given year (gross earnings in a given year - production costs for the given year) ÷ agricultural population for the given year. Use of this formula has the following principal advantages.

First it requires optimum benefits from investment of funds. "Net earnings" mean all the wealth created in any given year by an agricultural production unit. Use of the amount of average earnings of the agricultural population of a unit to determine economic results requires economy in and maximum equitability in investment of funds, so that total net earnings will increase to the maximum extent possible. Thus, economy in the investment of funds has to be done while increasing production rather than done negatively in order to increase economic benefits per unit of investment of funds.

Second, it reflects requirements for increase in the labor productivity rate. In every agricultural production unit, the ratio of population to work force is roughly the same; consequently, the amount of average per capita earnings also forms a rough ratio with the same amount of labor productivity. Increase in average per capita net earnings inevitably will require an increase in labor productivity. Conservation in the use of labor must likewise be done while increasing total output or total earnings, rather than be done negatively on the basis of the economic benefits derived from time per unit of labor.

Third, it is able to show in a comprehensive way the levels of production and the levels of management of an agricultural production unit. It requires that things be done in accordance with natural laws and economic laws, that advantages be used to the full, that avenues for production be opened, that advanced techniques be extended, and that the commodity production rate be increased. At the same time, in both the "broadening of sources of income," and "reducing expenditures, scientific management must be diligently practiced and systems of responsibility established to promote growth of production.

Broadening of Source of Income and Reducing Expenditures To Increase Results in the Agricultural Economy

The issue of improvement in results from the agricultural economy has fairly widespread ramifications. Looked at in terms of practical experience, basic key points should keep their eyes on the broadening of sources of income and reducing expenditures, devoting greater efforts to energetic development of agricultural sideline production to increase social wealth.

First, production patterns and the economic structure has to be equitably readjusted for a gradual transformation of the natural economy or the semi-natural economy into a predominantly social commodity economy in a new type agricultural economic system. The crux of improvement in economic results from agriculture lies in an all-around rise in agricultural production, the principal indicators of which are increases in the labor productivity rate, the soil productivity rate and the commodity production rate. The experience of numerous outstanding communes and brigades illustrates that the former agricultural economic structure of sole emphasis on grain militated against improvement in the economic results of production teams. Only through establishment of concepts of "large-scale agriculture," "large-scale production of grain," the adaptation of general methods to local situations, equitable readjustments, making the most of advantages, and vigorous development of

economic diversification even while continuing to devote serious attention to grain production, taking the road of all-around development of agricultural sideline industries can poverty be overcome and prosperity be attained rapidly.

Second, a good job of cost accounting for production has to be done, with adherence to a program of thrift in the operation of communes, a strict system of financial management, efforts made to lower production costs, and use of the minimum expenditures to gain maximum economic results. The practice of numerous communes and brigades has demonstrated that agricultural production requires payment of an irreducible price. As production grows, certain necessary expenses will rise. However, the extent of increase in expenses must be smaller than the extent of increase in output and output value. If they are not, economic results will be impaired. In numerous production teams today, the utilization rate for farm machines and equipment is not high; chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not being applied properly; management of materials is not being attended to; waste is serious; production expenses have greatly increased; and net earnings have declined commensurately, which means real impairment in economic results from agriculture. It should also be pointed out that formerly some of our comrades did not factor expenditure of human labor into production costs, and the squandering of human labor was everywhere serious. The masses said, "It is not the hard work, but working for nothing that we fear." Consequently, in future agricultural production, in farm mechanization and capital construction of agriculture, certainly manpower, resources, financial resources, and material resources, are to be treasured to the greatest extent. There can be no arbitrary practice of giving blind commands, doing work that produces no benefit, or doing stupid jobs that provide no repayment.

Third is the need to establish strict systems of responsibility for production to make full use of the positive role of rural talent and science and technology. Commune members are masters of production teams. Getting economic results from the agricultural economy requires reliance on their enthusiasm and initiative, and making the most of their intelligence and ingenuity. Moreover, establishment of systems of responsibility for production, equitable use of human talent, and extension of advanced techniques are mutually supportive. They are able to make commune members better develop their talents to create wealth, and to win optimum economic benefits.

Naturally there is more to improving the economic results of agriculture than the preceding alone. There are tasks in other areas that also require attention. Furthermore, this is not solely a matter for production teams; upper echelon leaders and the various departments that have something to do with "agriculture" also have to create conditions for this. Only in this way can the economic results of agriculture as a whole be improved.

XINJIANG

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS SOUTHERN RURAL AREAS

HK261418 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Summary] While Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao was recently inspecting rural areas in the south Xinjiang region, he stressed: "In carrying out agricultural capital construction in Xinjiang, it is essential to adhere to the "five-goods," namely: setting up good strips of land for mechanized farming and building good channels, good roads, good forest belts and good management centers, to ensure comprehensive control over mountains, rivers, fields, forests, roads and villages. We must build the rural areas in Xinjiang into new and prosperous socialist rural areas where people live and work in peace and contentment."

At the beginning and in the middle of April, Wang Enmao and Amudun Niyaz, vice chairman of the regional people's government, went to Bayingolin Monggol Autonomous Prefecture and Hotan and Kashi Prefectures to inspect work. They conducted investigations and came to the following conclusion: In places which have perfected all forms of production responsibility systems and practically and realistically carried out farmland and water conservation capital construction, agricultural production has quickly developed, commune members' livelihood has greatly improved and their rural appearance has undergone a relatively great change." Wang Enmao said to cadres and the masses of various nationalities: "At present, we must sum up the experiences in implementing agricultural production responsibility system in rural areas, perfect the agricultural production responsibility system and stabilize it. To further develop agricultural production, we must not only devote ourselves to the responsibility system but must work hard to develop production." He said that before the Great Cultural Revolution, the regional CCP committee had put forth that in building rural areas, it was necessary to set up good strips of land for mechanized farming and build good channels, good roads, good forest belts and good management centers. After a long period of practice, the "five-goods" conforms to the reality of the region and is beneficial to the development of production and the improvement of people's livelihood. People have welcomed it. The "five-goods" must not only be restored but must also develop.

He said: "In building 'five-goods' rural areas, it is most important to build good water conservation projects, build good channels which are capable of irrigation and drainage, to level the ground well and set up strips of land well so that mechanized farming can be carried out on them. We must make even greater efforts to plant more trees. We must not only increase the number of trees but also improve the quality of trees. We must strengthen our ability to protect farmland and pastures from wind and sand. We must repair roads well." He also said that while building the "five-goods" rural areas, it is also necessary to build urban areas well. The region must formulate plans for building roads in urban areas well. In the future, houses must not be indiscriminately built in urban areas but must be built in accordance with the plans. After the region builds "five-goods" rural areas, production will develop, accumulation of collectives and peasants' income will increase and their livelihood will improve.

CSO: 4007/396

'XINJIANG RADIO' URGES BETTER RURAL LEADERSHIP

HKDJ0354 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 May 82

[Station commentary: "Get a Good Grasp of Building Rural Production Team Leadership Groups"]

[Excerpt] The rural and pastoral areas of Xinjiang have instituted various types of production responsibility systems since the third plenary session, scoring notable results. The peasant masses have hailed the excellence of party policies.

However, in the wake of the changes in rural management, some production team cadres hold that they have nothing to do since the institution of the systems of assigning fixed production quotas to each household or assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies. They dare not work in a bold way or do anything about behavior that damages collective property. As a result some production teams are in a state of paralysis with nobody grasping production or looking after collective property. In these circumstances, it is essential to solve the serious questions of how the rural grassroots cadres can do their work well and how to bring into full play the functions of the production teams.

The rural brigades and production teams are collective [words indistinct] that shoulder important economic and political functions. The production teams are responsible for distribution and the fulfillment of contracts, and have to take good care of collective property. They have to formulate production plans over the whole year, fulfill the state procurement quotas, carry out year-end distribution, and look after the dependents of martyrs and servicemen, five-guarantee households and so on. As grassroots rural political power organizations, they have to promote social order, uphold the law, mediate in civil disputes, and grasp militia training, planned parenthood, public education and so on.

None of these tasks can be discarded following the institution of production responsibility systems. Moreover, due to the changes in management forms, it is also necessary to change some work methods, and some work has to be done

more carefully. This means that the burdens of the rural cadres are heavier, not lighter, and the demands on them are higher than before. The role of the production team can only be strengthened, not weakened.

The key to bringing into play the role of the production teams lies in building their leadership groups. It is necessary to conduct rectification in a planned way in certain lax, paralyzed and semi-paralyzed teams, and readjust their leadership groups. We must follow the mass line and elect to the leadership groups comrades in the prime of life who have good ideology and work style, resolutely implement party policies, know how to manage, and possess cultural knowledge. We must establish post responsibility systems for cadres. We must commend and reward cadres who work well and score achievements, and criticize and educate those who do not work well. We must train the production team cadres in a planned way, and organize them to study the party's principles and policies, scientific agricultural knowledge, and advanced management experiences, and improve their work ability.

CSU: 4007/396

PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVE

HK271035 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Statistical Bureau conducted a survey of the financial situation of 610 commune-member households in 28 counties in the province, including embankment areas, mountainous areas, inland and border areas. The results of the survey revealed that last year, after the principles and policies of the party were further implemented, all forms of production responsibility systems were established and perfected and scientific farming was carried out, agricultural production quickly developed, commune members' income constantly increased and their livelihood improved.

"The average amount of grain allocated by the collectives to each person of the 610 commune-member households last year was 6 percent more than in the preceding year and the per capital net income obtained from the collectives was 80 yuan, 3.4 percent more than in the preceding year." The income of commune-members households increased relatively greatly, the number of well-off households increased and the number of poor households was reduced.

"Last year, the per capita total income of the 610 commune-member households reached 202.9 yuan, 34.4 yuan more than in the preceding year, an increase of 20.4 percent. After deducting the charges spend on commune-members households sideline production and taxes, the per capita net income was 178.1 yuan, 30.4 yuan more than in the preceding year, an increase of 20.6 percent." The living standards of commune members improved. "Last year, of the net income of the 610 commune-member households, the per capita cash income reached 113.6 yuan, 30.5 yuan more than in the preceding year, an increase of 36.7 percent. After their cash income increased, their ability to purchase commodities increased correspondingly. Last year, each person spent an average of 86.1 yuan in cash on commodities. Of this 86.1 yuan, each person spent an average of 65 yuan on consumer goods, 13.8 yuan more than in the preceding year, an increase of 26.9 percent; each person spent an average 21.1 yuan in cash on means of production, 10 yuan more than in the preceding year, an increase of 90.1 percent." The number of bicycles, sewing machines, radios and watches owned by the commune members by the end of last year was 40.6 percent, 29.3 percent, 24.6 percent and 46.5 percent respectively more than in the preceding year.

From the survey, we can also see that the level of income of some commune members was still relatively low and their livelihood was still difficult. Of the 610 commune-member households, the number of households whose per capita net income last year was less than 80 yuan was 36, accounting for 5.9 percent. The majority of these households in difficulties are scattered in minority nationality border areas and inland mountainous areas. In future, we must support them economically and help them develop production.

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BRIEFS

FOREST FIRE CIRCULAR--The Yunnan Provincial People's Government recently issued an urgent circular on prevention of forest fire. The circular demands that all places throughout the province take vigorous measures to prevent forest fires. The circular says that since the beginning of this year, forest fires in the province have been very serious. The number of forest fire accidents throughout the province by the end of March was 16.7 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year and the areas affected by forest fires were 21 percent more than in the same period last year. The province incurred economic losses of some 2.3 million yuan. In some places, villages were burnt and people and livestock were killed by forest fires. The circular demands that governments at all levels strengthen leadership over the protection of forests and the prevention of fire and in the light of the actual situation, conduct inspection and make specific arrangements. From now on, all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties must each assign a principal leading cadre to take charge of this work. Communes, brigades and production teams must also assign people to take charge of this work. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82 HK]

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ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

PEASANTS' INCOME--From 1979 to 1981, the higher buying prices for grain and edible oil set by the government enabled the peasants in Zhejiang Province to earn additional income of 682 million yuan, averaging 20 yuan per capita among the rural population. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

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